A

## REPLY

To the NEW

# TEST

OF THE

#### CHURCH

OF

### ENGLAND'S LOYALTY.

LONDON,

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#### A Reply to the New TEST, &c.

UCH nauseous Stuff have we of late been troubled with from a Fraternity, that one would swear by their Vow of Poverty, they chiefly vowed to be poor in Understanding. How have we ball'd about a New Test, &c. And thus does that mighty Champion accost us: What can be more ridiculous! that a Church which cannot pretend to be infallible in Matters of Faith, Should assume to themselves an Inerrability in point of Civil Obedience? That is to fay, Infallibility in Matters of Faith, and Inerrability in Civil Obedience are inseparable. Now instead of proving the Church of England cannot be loyal, has he prov'd the Church of Rome cannot be Infallible? For thus the Argument will run; Whoever is infallible in Matters of Faith, is inerrible in Civil Obedience; but the Romanists are not inerrible in Civil Obedience: Ergo. The Major is your own; the Minor I shall fully prove as foon as I have remov'd a little Rubbish out of my way.

You say, our Church owns the Supream Magistrate (by a Revelatian peculiar to her solf) both for her Temporal and Spiritual Head: Well, then the Question between us is, Whether the Church of England, who owns as well the King's Ecclesiastical as Civil Jurisdiction, be as loyal as the Church of Rame, who disowns the first, and so deprives and robs the King of a most noble part of his

Prerogative. But Sir, this is not a Revelation peculiar to our Church: Twas the sence of all the Churches in the World in the purest Ages, as is abundantly proved by the Learned Dr. Barrow in his Pope's Supremacy: And ever since this Kingdom was govern'd by a Monarch, it has been the standing Law of the Nation, constantly the Opinion of Popish Parliaments and Judges, though not of Priests, that the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction was in the King: See Lord Coo. 5. Re. and his 4.

Inft. 342.

We will allow them faithful to King Charles the First (a notable Proof of Disloyalty;) But it was the Ambition of that Church to force an Universal Uniformity to Her Liturgy, &c. occasion'd that War: An Ambition of Uniformity we are not asham'd of. But are you sure 'twas that occasion'd the War? Give me leave to tell you a Story: There was one in Queen Elizabeth's Time, generally called Faithful Commin, who pretended more than ordinary Sanctity, pray'd, and cry'd, and rail'd against the Whore of Babylon, and possess'd his ignorant Auditory, that the Churnh of England was not yet refin'd enough; by which means he made the first Division among English Protestants, and after him, divers others of the same kind; all which were Papists at the same time, and for their Service well receiv'd . at Rome; which beyond all Contradiction is prov'd true by a Book intituled Foxes and Firebrands. 'Tis shrewdly suspected, that these Divisions your honest Party made. were the Cause of that War you mention; and this I put down too for one Instance of your Civil Obedience.

Your other mighty Charges are, That we endeavoured to exclude Queen Mary, and put up a Brat of our own. You know, Friend, this is false as well as I can tell you: Indeed

the whole Kingdom was at a Dilemma where to find the Right to the Crown: Some for Queen Mary, and some for Lady Jane; and Protestants there were on both sides: But what's this to their Loyalty, when 'twas dubious where the Title lay? I was afraid you would have inform'd us of a Gun-powder-Treason Plot after Queen Mary's Coronation, or that our Martyrs all died with their Swords in their Hands. But you decline to speak any thing to the purpose.

After Queen Mary's Death, Elizabeth a known Bastard reis'd this Church, &c. A known Bastard! Here's your old Popish: Reverence to crown'd Heads! I would, upon my word, lay fix to four of your fide, were you to meet Foreheads with the hardiest Bull in Europe: However, for one moment we'll suppose Queen Elizabetha Bastard; and if so, tis certain they were great Villains, who brought a Bastard to the Crown, and excluded the Lawful Heir. Wherefore our next Inquiry will be, Who did this? You say indeed this Queen rais'd the Church of England; but that's an Argument that the Church of England could not raise her. And you your felf well know, that at the very time of Queen Marie's Death, it so fell out that a Popila Parliament was then fitting; Heath, a Papilt, Archbishop and Chancellor, by the unanimous Confent of the Lords, sends for the Lower House, tells them that Queen Mary died that Morning, and required their Assent to join with the Lords in Proclaiming Queen Elizabeth, which was accordingly done. If therefore it be granted that Queen Elizabeth was a Bastard, this is another Instance of your Loyalty to the Right Heir.

The Church of England was a prop to support the weakness of her Title. Alas, poor Gentleman, we know what it that troubles you, the Truth of the matter's thus; Your Loyal

Church

Church set up Queen Elizabeth, which she would not have done for the World, had she not through her inerribility in Matters of Civil Obedience seen the Queen's Title sair, and just: But no sooner did the Queen prove a known Heretick, but through the inerrability of your Loyal Church, she found plainly that the Queen was a known Bastard, and ought to resign to one more fit for your Churches Purpose; and we were a Company of disloyal Rogues to keep the Crown upon the Queens Head: You did incomparably well to joyn together your Infallibility in Matters of Faith, and your Inerrability in Civil Obedience: They are in my Opinion extreamly alike. Here's a Lady is lawful Heir, and rais'd to the Crown, and not lawful Heir,

and ought to be depos'd.

But our Church murder'd the Queen of Scots, who was Heir of the Crown of England. If you mean that the of right ought to be in Queen Elizabeth's room, your own Parliament gives you the Lye: if you mean that the was next Heir only; I don't see where the Distoyalty of our Church was in executing her for Treason: So that after all this noise, there's not the least appearance of Disloyalty either in the Principles or Practices of our Church, tho we have taken most things for granted, which you have weakly. vet confidently afferted. And the Reasons which make me believe you can't clear your selves from that Sin you unjustly charge us withal, are from these Considerations; When Phocas murdered his Master and Emperor Manritim, and all his Family; the then Pope spoke as many fine things upon the Action, as honest honest Mr. D. (who you know has a nicking Conscience) did upon Chiver Cromwell's g and upon that score the Pope's Reward was, That : nefundum thud nomen ; which bonest Pope

Rope Gregory had so much exclaimed against: Both Gregory the Second and Gregory the Third Excommunicated the Emperor Leo, and null'd the Oath of Allegiance which the Italians had sworn to him: Zachary did the same in effect by Childerick King of France, and gave his Kingdom to Pipin. Hildebrand acts the same part by the Emperor Henry the Fourth: Gregory by the Emperor Frederick: Paul the Third deposes and damns Henry the Eighth King of England, absolves his Subjects from their Allegiance, and commands them all upon Pain of Excommunication not to obey him; and Pine the Fifth did the same by Queen Elizabeth. All these Things are extant upon Record in your own Popish Annals, and are notorious Examples of

your Church's Loyalty.

When King James in his Apology for the Oath of Allegiance, had charg'd the Church of Rome with that Doctrine of depoling Kings, and absolving their Subjects from their Oath of Allegiance; Getzer fairly answers, We freely profess that the Pope upon just cause may depose Princes, and absolve Subjects from their Outh of Allegiance; and that the Subjects are bound in Conscience to obey the Pope's Sentence. But besides these publick Acts of Loyalty, your Church shews private Favours to Kings, who do not please; witness the Death of Henry the Third and Henry the Fourth of France, and the Gun-Powder-Treason Plot in England. These are the declared Opinions and frequent Practices of the Church of Rome; so that no Prince, be his Faith what it will, can affure himfelf Safety that once opposes only the Pope's Temporal Interest and unparallel'd Pride: And if you spare not Princes of your own Faith, we have little reason to expect your Favour; especially when we further consider, That you merit Heaven by the Destruction of Hereticks.

Third, and the Fourth Luteran Council: And thus fays your Poet.

Vere jure tuo Cafar, fectamq; Lutheri Lenfe, Rota, Ponto, Funibus, Igne meca,

And now after all this; Is it not strange that the Priests of the Living God should be subject to any Penal Laws, which may prevent them playing the Devil? Yes, very strange! Our Penal Laws are made for the Sasety of the Kingdom, and to prevent Treason, not for matters of meer Religion.

But the Primitive Christians flouristed under Persecution.

And you would very willingly have us try whether we could do so too: Why should not we trust the same Providence without being guarded by Ais of Parliament? Why should not you, Sir, with a Mill-Stone about your Neck, lesp into the middle of the Sea, and trust to Providence? Does it argue a distrust of Providence, or Disloyalty to the King, to endeavour by lawful means to preserve our selves?

The Loyal Church of England must take Example by her Catholick Neighbours, how to behave her self towards a Prince: (Right, most excellent Instructors in that point!) or must give his Majesty leave to withdraw his Protection. (Have you his Majesty's Commission to tell us so? I ask your Pardon for such an impertinent Question; for 'tis your way to make bold with Princes;) which was promised upon the account of her constant Fidelity: We desire it upon no other Terms. But now observe the Clinch at last, for it is an approved Axiom in Philosophy, Cessante Causa tollitur Essettus. Good, almost the only true thing in the Pamphlet, and learnedly brought in to shew, that Fidelity is the Physical cause of Protection. Learning is a fine thing.

